

to Wheeling. Baltimore, Jan. 1, 1867



# THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY.....FEBRUARY 15, 1847.

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

### IN SENATE.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS CONTINUED.

Mr. CRENSHAW resumed his remarks interrupted on yesterday by the joint order of the day. The Senator from Louisville, just at the moment of the suspension of his remarks on yesterday, had asked him whether he had said that it was contended in the report of the majority of the committee, that the power of removal was granted to the President of the United States by express congressional enactment. He would answer. The brief of the lawyers engaged by Mr. Hardin in his suit against the Second Auditor, had first been laid upon the tables of Senators—then they had heard a speech from Mr. Hardin himself, before the committee, and then two able and ingenious reports from the committee—all in opposition to the views which he entertained upon this subject. He had not made a critical examination of any of these documents, and had confounded the opinions and arguments contained in each. Upon examination, he discovered that this ground was taken in the report submitted by the Senator from Floyd, and in the brief filed by the lawyers. He had given more attention to the brief of the lawyers, because it had been prepared by two gentlemen of high legal distinction, and as he supposed under the supervision of Mr. Hardin, who was himself, a gentleman of distinguished legal attainments.

He would make some additional remarks to what he had said yesterday, with regard to the reference made to the act of Congress establishing the State department. The power of removal was not conferred upon the President by that act, as contended by the Senator from Floyd. That act, as reported to Congress, contained a clause recognizing the power of removal, but that clause was stricken out. It is strange that when that clause was stricken out, it should now be contended, that the act conferred expressly the power of removal. One word as to the nature of the two offices, of the Secretary of State of U. S., and Secretary of Kentucky. It is contended that the latter is an office established by the constitution. Is there any difference in the obligation to conform to a constitutional requisition, and a legal enactment not inconsistent with the constitution? He could see no difference in the obligation of a public officer to discharge duties prescribed by a law passed in accordance with the constitution, and to perform the same duties, if prescribed in the constitution itself. He contended that the office of Secretary of Kentucky, was established by the constitution, and the Secretary of State of U. S. created by law, but the obligation to perform the duties annexed to the respective offices, was equally imperative. The constitution of Kentucky prescribes in part, the duties of the Secretary, and the tenure of his office—that he is to continue in office during the time for which the Governor is elected, if he shall so long behave himself well. The office of Secretary of State of U. S. is created by law, without any limit as to time; it is for life, to all intents and purposes, limited only by good behavior. What difference then exists between the two? The only difference is, that one is four years, during good behavior, and the other is without limit, as to time, during good behavior.

The provision in the Federal constitution providing for the removal of public officers by impeachment, is far stronger than the similar provision in our constitution. The former says: "all civil officers shall be removed by impeachment, &c." The latter says: they shall be "liable to impeachment, &c." thus clearly showing that impeachment was not the only means by which an officer could be removed.—What has been the practice of the Federal Government? The power of removal, as he had before remarked, had been conceded to the President in the very infancy of the Government, had always been exercised by him, and had never at any time been denied to him by any one. And yet, the arm of the State Executive was to be paralyzed, crippled and rendered incapable of doing any thing.

It had been exultingly asked whether if the Governor should appoint a man to fill an office, represented to have become vacant by the death of the incumbent, and the latter should present himself alive, what would be done in such a case? Just such a case had arisen. In Arkansas, a Judge Tracy had been lying very ill, and the President hearing that he was dead, had appointed his successor—court came on, and Judge Tracy, having in the mean time recovered, made his appearance. The individual appointed to succeed him also appeared, and both claimed the right to the bench. A rustic, who had just come fresh from a bear hunt, was present, and after eyeing Judge Tracy very closely for some time, remarked very emphatically, "well," said he, "if Gen. Jackson says Judge Tracy is dead, why, then he is dead." What the Federal Executive may say and do is all right, but when it comes to the State Executive of Kentucky, then he is trampled and crippled, his arm is too short. Can he not do that which is necessary and proper to enable him to discharge his official duties? Is not this power necessarily implied? The constitution requires all the official acts of the Governor to be attested by the Secretary—the Secretary refuses to attest them—and yet, the Governor cannot, we are told, remove this refractory Secretary. If it be necessary to have his official acts attested, the Governor surely has the power to see that it is done.

The Governor, however, has never contended for the power of removal, but in arguing this question, he takes the broadest ground.

When he gave way on yesterday, he was remarking upon the validity of the acts of the Governor not properly attested. The Constitution requires the Secretary to attest all the official acts of the Executive—and it is thus made a necessary part of the act, and essential to its consummation. The act is not complete without it. It is a test of high character, that the Governor did execute the act.—Suppose then, there is no attestation—the Secretary refuses, and his assistant refuses to attest it, is the Governor's act valid without it? He repeated that he had as much right to contest the validity of such an act, as to contest the proper Execution of a last will and testament.

The Governor, however, did not place this case upon the ground of the power of removal, but upon the ground that the office was vacated by *non user*. Was it so vacated? The law of 1795, which he had shown, had the force of a constitutional provision, requires the Secretary to reside at the seat of Government. Does he not then vacate his office by a failure to comply with this requisition? If he removes from the State, that act, *ipso facto* vacates his office. If he is required to reside at a particular place within the State, and he removes to any other part of the State, does not this equally vacate his office? Where is the distinction between the two cases? He would defy any reasonable man to point it out. Suppose a Secretary is appointed and never comes into the office—roams about listless and indifferent, from grog shop to grog shop—he did not mean to say Mr. Hardin did this, he had never heard him charged with such habits. The Governor comes to him and says, "Mr. Secretary, I have a dozen patents in the office, which I wish you to attest," and he should reply, "Mr. Governor, do you go and

mind your own business—I know my duty—I am responsible to the law and not to you." Suppose he thus refuses to discharge the duties of his office, will it be contended that he has not abandoned his office?

He had great respect for the intelligence and legal ability of the Senators composing the committee, but they were certainly mistaken in supposing that the Constitution declared a vacancy to exist in any case in a public office. The Constitution declares certain offices incompatible, and the courts have decided, that where an officer accepts another incompatible office, he *ipso facto* vacates the first, without the necessity of a judicial proceeding; and the Governor has the right to fill the vacancy thus created. In England, the practice, he was aware, was different—there a judicial proceeding was necessary.

The Illinois case, reported in Scammond, an authority for which he had high respect, but which was not binding here, had been quoted and relied upon. He denied that it was a parallel case to the one under consideration. Even then, however, the judges upon the bench were divided in opinion, one being of the opinion that the Governor had the power to remove the Secretary, and the other two overruling him. There was one Judge absent, who, if he had been on the bench, would have sided with the first, and the court would have been equally divided upon the question. But the two cases were essentially different. The Constitution of Illinois, requires the Secretary of State—he is called in our Constitution "the Secretary," not Secretary of State—a mere penman—that constitution requires him to keep a record of the official acts of the Governor, but not to attest them, as is required by our constitution. That close and intimate official connection is wanting between these two officers in Illinois, that exists here. That case too was decided upon the ground already discussed, that the office was established by the Constitution.

The committee contend, that the Senate forms a component part of the appointing power. In assuming this position, they come in conflict with one of the most distinguished jurists this country has ever produced—Chief Justice Marshall, who declares that the Executive alone has the appointing power, and that the Senate can only advise and consent to a nomination submitted to it by the Executive. It is just the same, as if I wished to appoint an attorney to transact business for me at a distant point, and should advise with Gov. Dixon, as to the fitness of the person whose appointment I contemplated, and he should advise, either for, or against the appointment. The part which the Senate acts in appointments, is nothing more than this.

He would now come to the question, has the Senate the right to go behind Executive nominations, and inquire into the fact whether a vacancy exists? What power does the Constitution confer on the Governor? It gives him the right to fill all vacancies which occur during the recess of the Senate. In doing this, it necessarily gives him authority to determine when a vacancy exists. Will the Senate contend, that when the Governor has done what the Constitution gives him a right to do, they have a right to revise his acts, and deny him the power with which the Constitution invests him. It should be recollected, that the vacancy which the nomination now before the Senate was intended to fill, was not a vacancy occasioned by Mr. Hardin's abandonment of the office. That vacancy had been filled during the recess, by the appointment of Mr. Kinkead, whose commission would expire, according to the provision of the Constitution, at the end of the present session of the Legislature, and it was to fill the vacancy which would be created by the expiration of that commission, that the nomination of Mr. Kinkead had been made.

During Gen. Washington's administration, it had been decided that the Senate could not go behind the Executive nomination, to inquire into any thing other than the qualifications of the nominee. Mr. Hardin, before the committee, had cited the case which arose during the administration of Governor Breathitt in this State, when he assumed, that vacancies existed in the offices of the several Commonwealth's attorneys, and proceeded to make nominations to fill the vacancies. The Senate had then decided that there were no vacancies. Mr. H. had read the affirmative vote, but had passed by the other side, among those who then sustained the Governor, he found the name of the Senator from Hickman. He would now, he was sure, be found acting a consistent part upon this question, for he had ever maintained his character for consistency, while a member of that body.

Another case too, had arisen during Gov. B.'s administration. A Mr. Woolsey, was the oldest magistrate upon the bench in Edmonson county, but at his suggestion, in the recommendation to be made to the Governor for Sheriff—in which the constitution requires regard to be paid to seniority—he was passed over, and the two next him on the list were recommended, and one of them appointed by the Governor. When the time rolled round for an appointment to be made, the County Court recommended the succeeding two on the list below Justice Woolsey. He remonstrated, saying that he had merely waived his right for the time being, to the Sheriffalty, and upon a representation of these facts, Gov. B. nominated him to the Senate, as Sheriff of Edmonson. Mr. Gurrie was upon the committee to whom the matter was referred, and reported that the County Court had the power to recommend two persons for the office of Sheriff, and that the Governor and Senate had no right to go behind that recommendation, and inquire into the reasons which had induced it.

Mr. C. referred to decisions of the Court of Appeals, reported in 4th Ben. Monroe, and 3rd J. J. M., in support of the argument that the power of determining whether a vacancy existed, was an executive, and not a judicial character. The Senate in assuming the power of inquiring into the existence of a vacancy, and undertaking to decide judicially, that which they have no power so to decide.—It is an executive power, and is vested in the Governor alone. If an individual is aggrieved, the courts are open to him, and he can there find a remedy, by which his grievances can be relieved.

### IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. WATERMAN. The SPEAKER laid before the Senate, a communication from the Board of Internal Improvement in response to the resolution of inquiry from the Senate, in relation to the rates of toll on the various Turnpike roads; ordered to be printed.

Also—a communication from John M. Helms, proposing to execute the Public Printing at a less rate than now paid to Public Printer.

On motion of Mr. HEADY, this, and the communication of Messrs. Monsarrat & Co., of Louisville, presented some days since, were ordered to be printed; and on motion of Mr. PEYTON, referred to select committee, to report on Monday at 10 o'clock.

Mr. BRADLEY, from Committee on Enrollments, reported that said committee had examined sundry bills, and found them duly enrolled, whereupon they were severally signed by the Speaker of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. HENDERSON, a message was sent to H. R. asking leave to withdraw a bill changing term of Whitley Circuit Court; said bill was reconsidered, and referred to Committee on Judiciary. Leave was granted to Mr. BUTLER, to bring in a bill to change the name of Mechanics' Savings In-

stitution of Louisville, and referred to committee to prepare and report said bill.

Petitions were presented by Senators Todd and Brien, and appropriately referred.

A bill for the benefit of J. and H. Dobbs, authorizing importation of slave, was taken up and passed. A message was received from H. R. announcing that they had adopted a resolution rescinding the resolution fixing Monday next as the day to elect Public Officers, and fixing upon Saturday as the day.

The hour of 11 having arrived, the Speaker announced the

### Order of the Day.

The resolution reported from the Committee on Executive Affairs in the case of the Secretary of State. Mr. PEYTON addressed the Senate, in opposition to the resolution.

[Mr. P.'s Speech will be reported to-morrow.] Before Mr. PEYTON had concluded his remarks, he gave way to a motion for adjournment. And the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. SCOTT.

The reading of the journal having been dispensed with,

Mr. HOBBS presented a preamble and resolutions of a meeting of numerous citizens of Trimble and Carroll counties, in relation to an abolition mob in Michigan, which were read and referred.

The SPEAKER presented a communication in relation to the public printing; which was referred.

Mr. CLARKE presented a petition. The chairman of the committee on Enrollments, reported sundry enrolled bills, which thereupon received the signature of the Speaker.

### Reports from Standing Committees.

The chairman of the committee on Ways and Means, reported against the petition of J. R. Jones; concurred in.

Also—a bill for the benefit of the clerk of the Cumberland County Court; passed.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the passage of sundry bills, &c.

Mr. BROWN, from Select Committee, on leave, reported a bill to amend an act entitled, an act exempting certain property from execution.

Mr. BROWN remarked that the provisions of the bill were very plain. It allowed to a bona fide house-keeper, a work beast and a woman's saddle. In case they had not this property, it was allowed to select an equal amount in value.

After remarking upon its provisions, Mr. B. urged the passage of the bill as one of the most important measures of the session.

Mr. WORTHAM opposed the bill when the previous question was ordered.

The question being on the second reading, the yeas and nays were called.

The vote stood as follows.

YEAS—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Alnut, Beeler, Bell, Board, Boyd, Brown, Coleman, Crockett, Covington, Glenn, Hobbs, Hoy, Ireland, Jordan, Mansfield, Marshall, Mayhall, McArthur, Meriwether, Moore, Page, Poor, Reed, Rhea, Smith, Soery, Spalding, Stevens, Stevenson, Stewart, Talbott, Towles, Wade, Walker and Wright—36.

NAYS—Messrs. Abell, Alexander, Armstrong, A. G. Botts, W. S. Botts, Bowman, Bradford, Bush, Clarke, Cobb, Crawford, Desha, Devereux, Dickerson, Durbin, J. Elliott, M. Elliott, Evans, Fletcher, Foley, Gilbert, Graves, Haggard, Hager, Hall, Hanson, Harrison, Hay, Hord, D. Irvine, J. Irvine, Johnston, J. R. Jones, Martin, McCallister, McHenry, Mitchell, Morton, Munford, Oglesby, Owens, Pearl, Phillips, Procter, Riddle, Rouse, Salter, Spurr, Tandy, Thomas, Thompson, Waller, Wheeler, Williams, WORTHAM and Young—56.

Mr. EVANS, for the purpose of amending the bill, moved to reconsider.

The previous question was ordered and the reconsideration denied.

Mr. PAGE, from the committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the benefit of S. Grasty. The bill authorized the county court of Trig to license the petitioner to sell liquors without a tavern license.

After remarks by Messrs. Soery, Hobbs, and Johnston, the previous question was moved, when on motion of Mr. BOYD, the bill was amended.

Several amendments were offered, but decided to be out of order.

The bill was rejected; yeas 34, nays 54.

Also—a bill for the benefit of Wm. G. Simpson and others; passed.

Also—a bill for the benefit of John Caine, with a substitute as an amendment. The bill as reported, allows a bounty on silk cocoons, and the manufacture of silk.

Mr. ALEXANDER advocated the passage of the bill, as a measure tending to encourage the manufacture of silk.

Mr. SMITH opposed it. He knew of no reason why one branch of manufacture should be protected more than another.

Mr. PAGE remarked upon the state of the silk culture in this country, and the effect which bounties had upon its increase in this State. There were two manufactories of silk in Kentucky, in which as good silk was produced as any where in the world. He urged members of the House to weigh the matter well, before they consented to vote against the bill.

Mr. GLENN opposed the bill, on the ground of granting exclusive privileges. He was opposed to the principle.

Mr. HOBBS replied, and urged the passage of the bill.

Mr. WORTHAM stated that the counties of Jefferson and Kenton were the only ones which received any amount of the bounty.

Mr. ARMSTRONG moved to lay the bill on the table; carried—yeas 49, nays 35.

Also—a bill from the Senate, for the benefit of James Davidson, Treasurer; passed.

Also—a bill from the Senate, for the benefit of Philip Lightfoot and Isaiah Heston, late Sheriffs of Breckinridge county; passed.

Mr. GLENN, from the committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to reduce the number of Circuit Judges, and to reduce their salaries.

Mr. GLENN accompanied the presentation of the bill with some remarks in its favor.

Mr. MCHENRY followed in opposition to the bill, and moved to lay the bill on the table. The yeas and nays being called, the vote stood—yeas 42, nays 40.

Mr. PEARL, from same committee, reported a bill for the benefit of Thomas W. Pitt, of Calloway county.

Mr. JOHNSTON spoke in favor of the bill until the hour of twelve arrived, when the bill was rejected.

On motion, a joint resolution was adopted, postponing the election of public officers until Saturday next.

### Orders of the Day.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. DESHA in the chair, on the bill to incorporate the Licking and Lexington Railroad Company.

The amendment of Mr. BOTTS, imposing a tax upon the stock of the company, was adopted.

Mr. D. IRVINE offered an amendment, striking out the 15 per cent. advance on the cost of the road to permit the State to take the road from the company after 35 years.

After some remarks, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. CROCKETT moved to strike out the sixteenth section. The section provides that the State may assume the road after thirty five years, under certain conditions; rejected.

Mr. MARSHALL offered an amendment which was decided out of order.

Mr. EVANS offered an amendment providing that the tax shall only be collected on so much of the road as is put in operation; adopted.

The SPEAKER remarked upon the bill at length. The subject of rail road building had excited great attention throughout the country, for the last twenty-five years. He had the honor of presenting the first project for the construction of a rail road west of the Alleghany mountains, to the Kentucky Legislature. The road which was chartered, proved a failure. The stockholders lost all the money which they had invested in it. They were not disheartened by the failure.

In the State of Massachusetts, more than a million of dollars had been expended in building railroads, and they now yielded about twelve per cent.

The SPEAKER had prepared a map with the railroads constructed or chartered in the United States, marked upon it, and he called the attention of gentlemen to it. The advantages of railroads were found so great, that in the New England States, railroads were being constructed in several places parallel to other works already constructed, or to arms of the sea, which offered a good navigation.—A road would soon be constructed from Boston to New York.

The merchants and manufacturers of the north were stretching out their works to grasp the products of the west, which naturally would flow to the south. The States of Virginia, Tennessee, South Carolina, &c., were constructing roads to meet the west. New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio had all chartered roads to intersect Lake Erie, thus connecting Cincinnati with the East. A road had been chartered within the last thirty days, to connect St. Louis with Cincinnati. Kentucky must be connected with these chains of roads, it would be sooner or later, if it was not done by us it would be done by those who will come after us. Let it be done now, that we may never regret our neglect.

The SPEAKER read a letter, showing the extent and benefits of railroads in Europe, which were all constructed by the government. And yet, a Kentucky Legislature hesitated to allow her own citizens to construct a road which would be so productive.

The SPEAKER felt so indignant he could not continue the remarks he had purposed to make.

Mr. MARSHALL continued, and stated his objections to the bill. The gentleman from Fayette, (the Speaker) had only shown that increased facilities for travelling were a benefit to the country through which they passed.

He had supposed that the gentleman from Kenton, would have shown, the other day, as he promised to do, that the railroad proposed, would not injure the usefulness of any of the works already constructed by the State. Had he done this, Mr. M. would have cheerfully voted for the measure. But since this could not be done, since the road would benefit a few counties through which it passed, but permanently injure the already constructed works of the State, he felt called upon to oppose it. He had two main objections to the measure: 1st, it would be detrimental to the revenue of the State; and 2nd, it would prostrate the trade of Louisville, a city of our own State.

The gentleman from Kenton had asked of the Legislature to do justice to the people of the Licking Valley, who had never received any thing from the State. Did not an act pass the Legislature, at its last session, granting to the people the privilege of locking and darning the Licking? Mr. M. had no personal interest in opposition to the measure, further than the interest of the whole State was concerned. He considered it a virtual agreement at the time the works of Internal Improvement were commenced, that they should support themselves.

If the construction of this road should so far detract from the revenues of the Kentucky river, that its revenue would not pay expenses, the people would abandon the works already constructed there, and suffer them to decay.

If the road would improve the value of lands in the country through which it passed, there would be a corresponding decrease in other portions of the State. Mr. M. gave way for a motion for the committee to rise.

The committee then rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. White and Spurr, the former to Tuesday, and the latter to Friday next.

### Senate Bills.

The following bills from the Senate were taken up, and the amendments having been concurred in, passed.

A bill allowing an additional constable to Spencer, Green, and Cumberland counties.

A bill allowing additional Justices of the Peace to Bath and Henry counties.

A bill to change an election precinct in Hart county, and for other purposes.

A bill to allow two additional Justices of the Peace to Wayne, and one to Bath county.

A bill for the benefit of John R. Ringo.

A bill for the benefit of Elias P. Davis and others.

A bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Breathitt county.

A bill to amend the law in relation to guardians and wards.

A bill to amend an act entitled, an act to reduce into one all acts relating to the town of Danville.

A bill for the benefit of James Purvis.

A bill for the benefit of Ann Neal.

A bill for the benefit of the town of Portland; amendment disagreed to.

On motion, Mr. ALEXANDER was added to the committee to visit the Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. HANSON had leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Bourbon county.

Mr. COBB reported a bill to regulate the appointment of trustees for the Knox county seminary, and for other purposes; passed.

Mr. MCHENRY reported a bill for the benefit of the Baptist Church at Fish Pool, in Jefferson county; passed.

On motion, the House adjourned.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER,  
MERCHANT TAILORS,  
South side Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

THE subscribers still continue to carry on the above business in all its various branches at their old and well known stand, and are prepared to furnish those who may favor them with their patronage, with the cheapest and most fashionable styles of CLOTHS, CASIMERS, VESTINGS, &c. &c.

Their stock of Goods were all purchased this fall by one of the firm, and they are of opinion that their Goods cannot be beat for taste, beauty, style, or fashion, by any other assortment of Goods in the town.

They solicit patronage, and will endeavor to merit it by strict attention to their business.

They are also Agents for the sale of Mathews & Knowland's splendid System of Garment Cutting.

For a full description of their line, call to order, and with the least possible delay. RICHARD GILLISPIE, NELSON HEFFNER.

October 20, 1846—739-1

BLACK TEA.—A lot of Black Tea, best brand, just received and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.

### A SYNOPSIS OF ACTS

Passed and Approved at the Dec. Session, 1846-7.

1. An act to change the time of holding the County Court of Johnson. To be held on the 4th Mondays, instead of 3d Mondays, as heretofore.

2. An act to change the name of Stephen A. Red, to that of Stephen A. Carver.

3. An act to change the time of holding the April and October terms of the Lewis County Court. To be held on the first instead of the third Mondays in said months.

4. An act to amend the laws relating to the town of Frankfort. Makes it lawful for any of the officers of the Board of Trustees to reside at any place within one half of a mile of the Court House of Frankfort county.

5. An act to establish the town of Kollington, in Oldham county.

6. An act to amend the charter of the Louisville Savings Institution. Extends the term for which it was originally chartered, to twenty years from and after the expiration of the original charter, provided a majority of the Stockholders, at the next election of President and Directors, shall assent to the amendment.

7. An act for the benefit of Isabella Morton—name changed to Isabella Russell. Makes it lawful for her to inherit the estate of Willis Russell, a free man of color, provided she shall appear before the County Court of Boyle, and accept and assent to the provisions of the act.

8. An act to change the names of William Coffield and Richard M. Wommack to William and Richard M. Ford.

9. An act for the benefit of Mrs. Nancy Cox, of Fleming county. Name changed to Nancy Davis.

10. An act for the benefit of Polixina McDaniel. Name changed to Polixina Hall, she having been divorced by a decree of the Barren Circuit Court.

11. An act to authorize the use of a portion of the surplus water at Dan No. 3, on Green river, on certain conditions. Authorizes the Board of Internal Improvement, or such officer or officers as may be entrusted with the control of the improvements on Green and Barren rivers, to lease a portion of the water power at Lock No. 3, for the erection of a merchant mill.

12. An act to change the name of James P. Conkin to James P. Hogan, and to legitimate him.

13. An act to extend the time for the Judge of the 19th Judicial District to remove into his District. Gives him six months in addition to the time now allowed by law.

14. An act to take the sense of the people of the State, as to the propriety of calling a Convention. [This act has been published at length in this paper.]

15. An act to incorporate the Breckinridge College. Authorizes the establishment of a College, giving to the corporation such powers and privileges as are enjoyed by Trustees, Visitors and Governors of other Colleges in this Commonwealth. Provides for the transfer of the Breckinridge Seminary property to the Trustees of the College, as soon as the College is organized under the provisions of this act.

16. An act to amend the charter of the Lexington and W. & C. Turnpike Company. Declares that there shall be a President and three Directors only, instead of ten Directors as heretofore.

17. An act for the benefit of William Barnes, Sr., and the widow and heirs of Richard Barnes, dec'd. Confirms the sale of a small tract of land, and authorizes a conveyance, upon bill filed in chancery, &c.

18. An act for the benefit of Jane Berryman, of Ohio county. Authorizes Jane Berryman and Abm. Foreman to file their petition in the Ohio Circuit Court, for the sale of a tract of land conveyed to said Foreman, in trust for said Jane Berryman and her children; the proceeds of the sale to be vested in other lands, if the court shall deem a sale and re-investment proper.

19. An act for the benefit of Beverly Megary, of Graves county. Directs a patent to issue to Beverly Megary, for the South West quarter of section five, township three, range one west, without prejudice to other claimants, said land having been entered by Greenberry M. New, and he having transferred his certificate to Megary, placed by him in the hands of Joseph Ashbrook, and lost or mislaid.

20. An act for the benefit of Henry D. Wilkerson. Authorizes Johnston Dehaven, guardian for Henry D. Wilkerson, to file his petition in the Breckinridge Circuit







## Cincinnati Advertisements.

### Prospectus of the Cincinnati Atlas.

BY STEVENSON, LOOKER & TODD.

THE undersigned, having purchased of N. GUYTON, Esq., the entire establishment, including the Atlas Newspaper Job Office, &c., will take charge of it on the first day of January, 1847.

It is hoped the new arrangement will prove entirely satisfactory to all the former patrons of the Atlas.

The Editorial Department of the paper will be under the direction of THOMAS H. STEVENSON, long experienced as a political writer, and late editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth, the Whig Journal at the Capital of Kentucky. The departments of Commerce, News, Literature, City Items, &c., will be faithfully attended to by a strong corps of correspondents. Regular correspondents will be employed at Columbus, Washington, and other important points; so that the paper will be made, in its entire scope, a liberal outlet of enterprise, industry, and every thing that is new, interesting, and useful. Journal, worthy of the confidence and support of Politicians, Farmers, Manufacturers, Merchants, Families, and General Readers.

Every arrangement will be made to secure and publish the earliest News from every quarter. The political character of the Atlas will be the Whig—thorough Whig. It will be every thing for the Whig party, nothing for Men. It will sacrifice no principle of the Whig party, no interest of the country, for any considerations of present or remote expediency. Taking it for granted that the nomination of the Whig party for the Presidency will be worthy the support of the Whigs of the Nation, the Atlas will give to such nomination, from whatever quarter of the Union called, a firm, fervent and enthusiastic support.

The Commercial Department of the Atlas will be under the direction of Mr. A. PEARSON, of the Merchants' Exchange, and will, we hope, offer peculiar facilities to the patronage of business men of every practical pursuit of life—Farmers, Traders, Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, &c. &c. It will present daily reports of the Cincinnati Market—sales and prices of a weekly review of the Market; the imports and exports by river, canal, and railroad, with a weekly tabular exhibit of the same; and also of other matters connected with the commerce and trade of our city. Notices of Domestic and Foreign Markets of latest date will regularly be given, with statistical and such other commercial information as is necessary to make the Atlas a thorough Commercial paper.

Identifying our entire interests with this great city, we hope to prove ourselves worthy, and confidently expect to receive, a liberal share of patronage, in the way of subscriptions to the Atlas. Advertisements, all sorts of Job Work, &c. &c. All the proprietors of the Atlas being natives of the West, we feel confident that we understand, and can in some measure promote, the vast interests of the Western Valley.

But knowing that the paper itself will be judged by its contents, we refer to it; being perfectly willing that it shall be approved or rejected according to its merits. The Atlas is published on a Double Super Royal Sheet, of superior paper, with new Nippon and Nonpareil type, on the terms following:

DAILY, per annum, \$8.00  
TRI-WEEKLY, " 5.00  
WEEKLY, " 2.00  
Subscriptions to the Daily and Tri-Weekly payable half yearly. All Mail Subscribers will be required to pay in advance. Advertisements will be thankfully received, and inserted at the regular rates.

Our exchanges are respectfully requested to copy this Prospectus. We will be happy to reciprocate the favor on any occasion.

THOS. H. STEVENSON,  
W. R. LOOKER,  
JAMES M. TODD.

CINCINNATI, December 23, 1846.

H. B. FARRAR, at the Commonwealth office, is authorised to receive subscribers and receipt for subscriptions to the Atlas.

## T. & C. NEAVE,

Nos. 53 and 55, Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio,  
IMPORTERS OF  
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,  
AND DEALERS IN JUNIATA IRON, NAILS, &c. &c.  
November 24, 1846. 700-w222d



## Goodhue & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF, AND DEALERS IN STOVES, GRATES, AND HOLLOW WARE,  
No. 14, Main St., East Side, 7th door above Front St.,  
ALSO, Dealers in Tin-Plate, Zinc, Black-Tin, Russia and American Sheet-Iron, Wire, Rivets, Brass-Kettles, etc. PATENT PARLOR STOVES, of elegant design, hand-somely go up for burning Coal and Wood—the latter perfectly AIR TIGHT.

## CITY HOTEL.

### D. TUTTLE & SONS

BE leave to inform their friends and the public, that they did, on Saturday, the 14th of November last, open this well known Hotel, on Fourth Street, between Main and Walnut. The house has been lately fitted up, and is pleasantly located in the most business part of the city. Also, the advantage of two fronts, the main entrance on Fourth Street, private entrance on Main, containing a large number of suits of rooms pleasantly situated for families; also, rooms for single gentlemen, well lighted and ventilated. The proprietors trust, by strict attention to the wants of their patrons, to merit a share of public patronage, assuring all who may favor them with a visit, that nothing shall be wanting on their part, to make the City Hotel second to none in the city.

## PEKIN TEA COMPANY.

Importers of fine Green and Black Teas.  
THIS Company has been established in New York, for the purpose of importing the best quality of TEAS.

## CHOICE FAMILY TEAS.

The Company would respectfully inform Country Merchants, and the public generally, that they have opened a branch of their establishment in Cincinnati, exclusively for the sale of their TEAS, where they will be found, a large and general assortment of every variety of GREEN and BLACK TEAS, put up in a superior manner in Lead Wrappers to preserve their aroma, in 1/2, 1, and 1 pound packages, and 1 pound cartons. Merchants and others visiting the city to lay in their supplies, would find it to their advantage to give us a call before making their purchases, as these TEAS will be sold much lower than the same qualities ever before offered in this market.

G. E. VEAZIE, Agent, in Melrose Building, Corner of Walnut and 4th Streets, Cincinnati.

N. B. All orders punctually filled at reduced prices.  
December 1, 1846—728-Stw2d

A. J. MEAD. MEAD & WINSTON.

Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware.

No. 15, Pearl Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
We beg leave to inform the Merchants of the Western Country, that we are now receiving in addition to our former stock, a very extensive variety of Goods in the Hardware line, of American, English and German Manufacture.

We particularly request the Merchants to an examination of our stock, before they make their purchases in other markets, as we are confident that our prices will be found correspondingly low with those of New York and other large cities. No efforts shall be wanting by us to give entire satisfaction.

MEAD & WINSTON, No. 15, Pearl St. [Ch. Atlas.]  
January 12, 1847

John W. Applegate, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

NOTARY PUBLIC, and Commissioner to take Depositions, the Acknowledgment of Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, &c., for the following States: Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri.  
Office North East Corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, January 8, 1847.

JOHN M. OREM & Co.  
(BRANCH OF JOHN M. OREM & CO. BALTIMORE.)  
SUPERIOR CLOTHING STORE,  
No. 145, Main Street, (a few doors below Fourth),  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WHERE may be found, a large assortment of the finest and most fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING; Also, Gentlemen's fancy wear, such as Cravats, Scarfs, Gloves, Suspenders, &c. &c.  
Nov. 24, 1846—727-w222d

## Louisville Advertisements.

### A CARD.

ARIS THROCKMORTON  
BEGS to acquaint his friends that he is again lessee of the BAZAAR HOUSE in Louisville, where he hopes to see all his old friends, assuring them and the public, that no effort shall be spared to make all comfortable who favor him with their patronage.  
Louisville, Jan. 7, 1847—744-3m

WILSON, STARBIRD & SMITH,  
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,  
MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE at all times on hand, one of the largest and best assorted stocks of  
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Spices, Window Glass, Glassware, Surgeon's Instruments, Patent Medicines, and extra fine Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri Tobacco.

All of which they are prepared to warrant of the best quality, and pledge themselves to sell them at as low rates as any other house in the West or South West for Cash. Country Produce, or upon the usual time to prompt dealers. Dealers generally are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.  
N. B. Ginseng, Beeswax, Feathers, Rags, Lard, Flaxseed, White Beans, Dried Fruits, &c. taken in exchange for goods, or in payment of debts due us.  
January 12, 1847.

Piatt & Bucklin,  
WHOLESALE COMMISSION BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE.

(Opposite A. Gandy & Co's Auction Rooms.)  
South side of Main Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE now in Store, received by recent arrivals, a large and well selected stock of Seasonable Goods, and they are constantly receiving additional supplies from Manufacturers East, on consignment, which enables them to offer their goods at all times, at lowest market rates for cash.  
Louisville, Dec. 29, 1846—742-Stw2d

NOCK, RAWSON & CO.,  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri Manufactured Tobacco;

Also—GROCERIES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, &c.

Main Street, opposite the Bank of Louisville.  
Louisville, January 7, 1847

Miles & Williams,  
LOUISVILLE CHAIR MANUFACTORY,  
No. 105,

East Side Fourth Street, first door above Market Street.

STEAMBOATS AND HOTELS furnished on the most reasonable terms, and old Chairs painted, repaired, &c.  
January 1, 1847

Stewart & Owen,  
Wholesale Dealers in Rectified Whiskey, Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

HIDES, LEATHER AND TANNER'S OIL;  
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

January 1, 1847

McLean & Bacon,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,  
No. 419, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

January 1, 1847

W. H. Meriwether,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN, AND MANUFACTURER OF

STOVES, GRATES, CASTINGS, TEA KETTLES, SADD IRONS, AND TINWARE.

North Side of Main Street, between 2d and 3d Cross Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

January 1, 1847

E. T. BAINBRIDGE, H. C. CARUTH, GEO. BAILY, JR.  
Bainbridge, Caruth & Baily,  
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,  
AND DEALERS IN

American Hardware, Castings, Iron, &c.  
No. 408, Main Street, between Fifth and Bullitt Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

January 1, 1847

W. & C. FELLOWS & CO.,  
Auction and Commission Merchants,  
AND DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS—LOUISVILLE, KY.  
Connected with FELLOWS, JOHNSON & CO. Commission and Forwarding Merchants, New Orleans. Cash advances made on shipments to either House.  
January 1, 1847

Louisville Fashionable Hat Store.  
J. G. FRAGG & CO.,  
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HATS AND CAPS.  
433, Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

January 1, 1847

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Louisville and the traveling public generally, to their splendid establishment, No. 53, Walnut Street, where they have the largest and most superbly manufactured and elegantly assorted stock of HATS AND CAPS ever before seen in the West.

January 1, 1847

WOODRUFF & MCBRIDE,  
DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY;  
AND FARMER'S AND MECHANIC'S TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—ALSO,

MANUFACTURERS OF PLANES, (which they warrant.)  
Which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, at No. 33, Third Street, near Main.

Jan. 1, 1847

SIGN OF THE BIG PLANE.

MORTON & GRISWOLD,  
Booksellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job-Printers,  
MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

LAW, Medical, Theological, Classical, School and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every description, quality and price. Also, Colleges, Schools and Private Libraries supplied at a small advance on cost. Wholesale or retail.

April 1, 1845—651-bv

THE COMPREHENSIVE READERS,  
Published by MORTON & GRISWOLD, Louisville, Ky.

CONSIST OF THE FOLLOWING:

THE NEW PRIMER, do. do. 26 pages, 18mo.  
THE FIRST READER, do. do. 144 " 16mo.  
THE SECOND READER, do. do. 144 " 16mo.  
THE THIRD READER, do. do. 180 " 12mo.  
THE FOURTH READER, do. do. 200 " 12mo.

These Books are ORIGINAL, not a line having been copied from any School Book in common use.

The younger works contain many beautiful ENGRAVINGS, designed and executed expressly for their books, by the first artists.

These engravings are not a mere ornament, but serve to ensure the constant presence and attention of the young reader's mind and heart in the progress of his lessons.

Mr. Goodrich is a great benefactor of the human race. He has long been devoted to the benevolent object of establishing a proper system of education.

The exceeding great popularity of Mr. Goodrich's writings will secure to this work a favorable reception, and indeed it deserves such a reception. —Annals of Education.

April 1, 1845—651-bv

Wallace & Lithgow,  
No. 530 Main Street, Louisville, Kentucky,  
MANUFACTURERS OF

STOVES, GRATES, HOLLOW-WARE,  
SAD IRONS, COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,  
AND DEALERS IN

Copper, Tin-Plate, Sheet-Iron, Tinman's Machines, Hand Tools, &c. &c.

WE will keep on hand a large and general assortment of the above named articles, which we will dispose of at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at the lowest Cash prices.

Country Merchants and others, are respectfully invited to give us a call before purchasing.

January 1, 1847

## Cincinnati Advertisements.

### DENNISON HOUSE,

Corner of Main and 5th streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DENNISON & SON, feeling grateful for past favors, trust by strict attention to the wants and comfort of Travelers, to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally extended them.  
They would again call the attention of those visiting the city, to the locality of their House, being situated on the highest and most central point in the city, equal distance from Canal and Steamboat Landings, it offers every convenience to both men of business and leisure.  
W. DENNISON, Sr.  
C. B. DENNISON.

Henrie House,  
BY CHAUNCEY KELSEY,  
North side of 3d Street, between Main and Sycamore,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

January 1, 1847

WM. H. MOORE, MARK H. NEWMAN,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO. NEW YORK.

Wm. H. Moore & Co.,  
No. 110, Main Street, between 3d and 4th, Cincinnati,  
SCHOOL BOOK PUBLISHERS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in Staple and Fancy STATIONERY, IN SCHOOL, CLASSICAL, MEDICAL, THEOLOGICAL, MISCELLANEOUS and MUSIC BOOKS.

The Trade, Country Merchants, Schools, &c. &c. supplied at the lowest New York prices. Terms CASH. Jan. 1, 1847

George Cox,  
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER, No. 89, MAIN STREET,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

HAS constantly on hand a large collection of Law, Medical, Theological and Miscellaneous Books, also, Classical and Miscellaneous Books; Blank Books and Stationery of every description. All of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

January 1, 1847

J. F. Desilver,  
No. 112, Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio,  
KEEPS constantly on hand a large and general assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, School, Classical and Miscellaneous Books; Blank Books and Stationery of every description. Blank Books made to order.

January 1, 1847

Eggers & Wulph,  
FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN WALNUT AND MAIN,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

OFFER for sale, together with a general assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS of all kinds, warranted to be well bound and of good paper. Ruling of all kinds, neatly and promptly executed.

They also keep on hand a fine lot of FANCY GOODS, CUTLERY, GUNS, PISTOLS, &c. &c.  
January 1, 1847

TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO.,  
Bank Note Engravers and Printers,  
Corner of 3d and Walnut streets, opposite Post Office, (Odd Fellows Building), Cincinnati, Ohio.

W. F. HARRISON & C. A. JUETT,  
In connection with the above, are associated for purposes of

GENERAL ENGRAVING, such as Portraits, Historical, Landscape, and Seal Engraving, &c. &c. Bank Notes, Bonds, Drafts, Certificates, Bills of Exchange, &c.

January 1, 1847

RAWDON, WRIGHT & HATCH,  
Bank Note Engravers and Printers,  
Corner Fourth and Main streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

BANK NOTES, BONDS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, DRAFTS, BILL HEADS, CARDS, SEALS, &c. &c., engraved in a superior style and on the best material.

This office has been established in the above city for the past FIVE YEARS, and during that time has accumulated a stock of Dies for the execution of Bank Notes and similar work, unsurpassed for variety, beauty and number.

All work entrusted to this Office, will be done in CINCINNATI, and not sent to New York, or any other Eastern City, thereby saving time and expense.

This Office is under the immediate supervision of GEORGE T. JONES, a practical Engraver, who has been in their employment for the last twenty years.

PORTRAITS, LANDSCAPES, and similar works will be attended to and executed in the first style and art.

N. B.—On hand, 75,000 sheets of superior Bank Note Paper of various tints.  
January 1, 1847

Wayne & Fleiss,  
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN PAINTS,  
OILS AND VARNISHES.

Corner of Main and Columbia Streets, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

January 1, 1847

A New Drug Store.

T. B. HARRIS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,  
Corner of Broadway and Congress Streets,  
OPPOSITE THE LOWER MARKET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

January 1, 1847

Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Dye-Stuffs.

THE subscribers, from the very liberal patronage received from Merchants, Physicians and others in Kentucky, are induced again to make known through this medium, that they have a large and well selected Stock of every thing in their line of business, purchased chiefly from the Importers in the Eastern Markets. We pledge ourselves to offer such inducements in GENERAL ARTICLES and LOW PRICES, as to insure future confidence.

We are the proprietors of the justly celebrated

Gardner's Liniment.

A popular remedy for Fresh Burns or Scalds, Rheumatism, Pains, &c. Also, for GOUT, GRAVEL, BRUISES, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Scratches, Colds, Chafes or Galls, Fim in the Eye, &c. This article will be furnished to dealers at such prices as will warrant them in keeping it for sale.

WE manufacture a VERY STRONG POWER, have it put up compactly in Bladders, which prevents it from getting hard. We sell it at the reduced price of FOUR CENTS per pound by the barrel.

AMES S. GLASCOW & CO., Druggists,  
North East Corner of Fourth and Main streets, Cincinnati.  
January 1, 1847

Stoves, Grates, Hollow-Ware,  
STEAMBOAT STOVES, AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,  
Between Main and Sycamore streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

\* \* Copper, Tin, Sheet-Iron and Steamboat work of all kinds, done with neatness and dispatch.

January 1, 1847

SEED STORE.

Removed to No. 35, Lower Market, 2d door west of Sycamore street, Cincinnati.

HAVING purchased the stock and fixtures of the SEED and AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, formerly conducted by Messrs. Ely & Campbell, we have removed the same to the East part of our Warehouse, No. 35 Lower Market street, 2d door west of Sycamore, where we shall continue the business in all its various branches, as heretofore conducted by them.

Having secured the services of Mr. JOHN L. CAMPBELL, of the late firm of E. & C., one of the most experienced Horticulturalists in our State, the public may rely on the purity and genuineness of all SEEDS, PLANTS, TREES, &c. coming from us.

Being Agents for the principal Nurseries contiguous to our City, we are prepared to furnish the public with a large assortment of NEGLECT TREES, PLANTS, GRAPE VINES, CUTTINGS, &c.

JOHN F. DARR & CO.,  
Nos. 33 and 35, Lower Market street  
Cincinnati, Dec. 1, 1846—728-Stw2d

Buckeye Bell Foundry.

G. W. COFFIN & CO.,  
Columbia St., between Broadway and Ludlow, Cincinnati, Ohio.

BELL AND BRASS FOUNDERS, dealers in Lead, Zinc, Copper, Block Tin and Tin Plate, Copper Rivets, Spelter Solder, and all kinds of Brass Castings.

Their Bells are executed upon true Scientific and Harmonic principles, as followed in the first Bell Foundries of Germany, France, Holland and England.

Dec. 1, 1846—728-Stw2d

## Louisville Advertisements.

### H. D. Newcomb & Brother,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
Jan. 1, 1847

### W. A. Moffett & Brother,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
Wall Street, Louisville, Ky.

PARTICULAR attention will be given to the sale of Bargaining, Rope, Jeans, Linsey, and the produce of the country generally.

January 1, 1847

James H. Reynolds,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT.

No. 45, Wall Street, Louisville, Kentucky.  
GOODS SHIPPED to my care should be so marked.

January 1, 1847

Jarvis & Trabue,  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FRENCH, ENGLISH, ITALIAN & AMERICAN STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,  
Corner of Main and Third Streets, Louisville Ky.

January 1, 1847

Croceries Cheap for Cash.

F. E. PUGH,  
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,  
No. 440, Main, between 5th and 6th Streets, one door above A.

MERCHANTS, TRADERS and FARMERS, who visit this market to buy GROCERIES FOR CASH, I would solicit a call from such before they purchase elsewhere, as I flatter myself I can give the best bargains and better satisfaction than can be found at any other establishment. My Stock of Groceries are generally fresh, and consist of the following assortment:

200 bags prime Rio Coffee;  
20 prime Louisiana Coffee;  
20 prime Old Java Coffee;  
20 hds. fair and bright New Orleans Sugar;  
20 barrels Plantation Molasses;

20 " best quality Sugar House Molasses;  
20 half barrels do do do;  
15 barrels Leaf Sugar, No. 1 to 7;  
10 half chests fine Gunpowder Tea;  
30 13 lb. boxes do do do;  
100 2 lb. do do do do;  
100 boxes Summer mould Candles;  
20 " Star Candles;

20 " Crown Brand Candles;  
20 " best city made Starch;  
250 Reams best quality Wrapping Paper;  
20 " fine quality Foolscap Paper;  
60 boxes Muscadine Raisins, half pound and pound lump Tobacco;